TTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
S PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
FICE, 76 FIFTH STREET
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
D. BRIGHAM ..... EDITOR.
D. THOMPSON, H. HOLTZMAN, } BUSINESS MANAGERS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
le Copy ..... 5 Cents.
ered by Carrier, (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
subscribers, (per year) ..... $10 00.
dress
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

he Daily Commercial

HERE was an important meeting of the sburgh Board of Trade held yester-, the proceedings of which will be d on the fourth page.

MESTOWN AND FRANKLIN RAILROAD.—At nnual meeting of the stockholders of the estown and Franklin Railroad Company he 14th inst, the following officers were ted:
esident—William Gibson, Jamestown, Pa. rectors—John S. McCalmont and S. P. Dale, MEAD, Esq; James Mitchell, Pa.; P. H. son, Ashtabula, Ohio; Wm. Collins and A. le, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio.

nssia has been giving to the men who ieved her recent brilliant victories in the man war substantial rewards. On Christ- ove the presents voted by the Prussian mbers were paid over to various General's statesmen. Count Bismarck received $55,- and the Prussian War Minister, General Roon, General Von Moltke, General Von enfeld, General Von Stielmmez and General el Von Falckenstein received $150,000 each. ussia has never given more money than this was levied great deal more money do conquered foes, she can afford to pay the men who planned the vic- s.

ITIONAL UNION COMMITTEE.

ting in Washington—Headquarters to be Established in New York.

ASHINGTON, January 18.—The Union Na- l Committee met pursuant to adjourn- t, in addition to those present yesterday e Messrs Greeley, of New York, and John- of Arkansas. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
DERAS, The decisive victory the President of e United States gave the Democracy placed him in high trust has brought the National Union ty into a new and hitherto unoccupied field of ntest trial to the Government, thereby ing for the exercise of the greatest vigilance, ience and patriotism on the part of those o would uphold the principle and sustain measures which have carried the nation ugh the most terrible
olved, That the Executive Committee be ected to call a National Convention to be held organization for the future to confirm the ions of the past, and to secure the fruits of hard-won victories, and for that purpose y may establish their head quarters in the e of New York, appoints Secretary and assis- sistants as the y may deem proper, and to take h other measures as may be necessary to effect to this resolution.
olved, That members of the Union party in ry part of the country be requested to cor- pond with this Committee by addressing its irman at the headquarters of said Committee giving information as to the state of affairs their several localities, with the general dition and requirements of the Union ses.
he following resolutions were also unani- sly adopted:
esolved, That the Union National Commit- congratulate the people of Nebraska and gress on their admission by Congress into Union as States, and the President has ex- ssed to the Legislatures of those States e confident hope that their unanimous acts of admission by Congress may be mptly accepted by them, placing them- lves firmly on the Union platform as it has all been as proclaimed in the Declara- of independence.
esolved, That this Committee congratulate country on the steady growth and progress fraternal and patriotic sentiment throughout the Union, evidenced in our last State ions, and look with confidence to the Union ty and especially to the United Senate- ies,
esolved, That anxiously desirous that the emately in revolt shall be restored to their ciest position in the Union, and to repre- ntation in Congress at the earliest day consis- t with national integrity and national se- rity, and discarding for ever the element of re- e or resentment, we would respectfully mit to Congress and the country this avowal ur earnest conviction that no permanent can be safe or just which does not secure ntial suffrage to all loyal people of these es.
he Committee adjourned *sine die*.

IRREPARABLE LOSS.

rning of Part of the Great Crystal nace in London—Treasures of Art d Antiquity Destroyed—Loss Esti- ated at Millions.

e fire at the Crystal Palace, in London, on 30th inst., was briefly announced in a dis- tch by the cable. The London journals re- ved by the steamer Manhattan bring full par- lars of the disaster. The loss was very seri-

The tropical department was destroyed, uding the fernery, the aquaria, the orchi- rium, and art courts, with nearly all their ents. The damage is estimated at a million ars.

The London *Times* describes the scene:

At 1:20 P. M., a policeman walked round the rts at the tropical end of the palace, and eve- ning seemed then to be quite safe, and e was not the slightest smell of fire notice- At 2 o'clock, or a few minutes before two r, a fire was found to be raging in the neigh- borhood of the lecture-room. The flames spread s astonishing rapidity to the reading-room to the adjacent courts, and dense masses of ke soon filled the whole tropical depart- t, which is separated from the rest of the ild- ing by an immense canvas screen. The bitants of the neighborhood soon saw that ing was amiss, and the inmates of the neigh- ring villas sent their houses and hastened to the ding, but for a long time the doors were le inside would not admit any one—perhaps did not hear the shouts and calls at the en- r doors.
At length, however, shortly before three ock, some of the doors were opened. When entered they found the fire making ter- rogress; flames and smoke filled nearly the e of the tropical department, and the whole rest of the building by means of the gale- The roof of the end where the fire raged become red hot, and ultimately fell in a ery short moment. We are informed by some of e who had gathered round at the time, and d that they found only three persons in the ce—a gardener, a policeman, and the at- ant on the birds and monkeys. The gardener ing was just being got ready to work; the ceman was taking his rounds, and the other ere were on the spot. It being Sunday, they at their homes. The gentlemen at once it upon themselves to do what they could to the building from destruction. They went ide and invited some eighteen or twenty ons who were loitering about to come in work. The men readily agreed, and in a minutes the whole body of workmen had ed themselves with crow-bars and other e- ements from the tool house, and they at set to work to tear up the flooring of the e outside the screen, so as to prevent the e from running along the screen, which was ned and catching fire and setting fire del orchestra and the theater in a blaze. he gigantic Christ-like figure was quickly removed. A number of the stalls were de- ished, and every thing of description y to burn was removed as far as possible the screen. The panels of deal which ed the back of the screen, having the tem- smashed away as fast as the men could their crow-bars, but the flames set them on g fast that they had a long time, in retreating and demolishing as they went, ll past three o'clock the end of the build- ave way; the roof fell in as far as the north ept, and the flames shot up in a mass. ch of this was very serious, and if the had not been there in sufficient force- al transept, nothing could have saved the n palace from immediate destruction. As , so great was the body of flames that the water tower was ignited, and continued to annihilate height's other last night.

THE ANIMALS.

e appearance of the burning end of the e at this moment was indiscribably beau- The flames played among the red iron- in fantastic wreaths, and suddenly the s mass dissolved as if by magic, and grad- sinking, fell with a tremendous crash. main girders of the transept remained ing, and in the midst of their curling s could be seen the colossal statues of the tan Court with the flames leaping and ng around them. On the floor of the e was the collection of monkeys, ere kept. Efforts were made to rescue as of those creatures as possible; one gen- n took out fifteen canaries, and let them in the nave; a man seized an eagle and d it away under his arm; others made a the owlery and saved some of its occu- but the unhappy chimpanzees fell a vic- tthe fire. He was seen frantic and tearing bars of his cage in his wild terror; but e could venture near the spot, and he was d to death. The poor creature's shrieks ries were painful to hear.

THE LOSSES.

e havoc caused in the Alhambra and As- Courts is most complete, and scarcely in the Byzantine; immediately opposite, ree are dismantled, and present a deplor- ight. Of the Alhambra Court, erected and lished under the superintendence of Mr. Jones, and with which thousands must iliar, little remains but the gilded wals, ese are blackened in places by the action fire, and otherwise defaced. As will be erved, it was a reproduction on a small of the far famed Alhambra of Grenada. The Fri- of Justice, the Hall of the Abencerrages, e Divan of the for ress palace of the Al- r, situated on a hill above the city of ada, in the south of Spain, the capital of an kingdom of that name. Passing ch the central archway a fountain was apported by the lions that gave the name court, and through the arch directly opposite ame roof of the Hall of the Abencer- hagte nood of the finest and largest specimens composed in the original of innumerable The Court of Lions, Owen Jones's nuche, was seventy five feet long, or two- of the length of the original. The col- ns, in the south of Spain, the capital of an kingdom of that name. Passing ch the central archway a fountain was apported by the lions that gave the name court, and through the arch directly opposite ame roof of the Hall of the Abencer- hagte nood of the finest and largest specimens composed in the original of innumerable The Court of Lions, Owen Jones's nuche, was seventy five feet long, or two- of the length of the original. The col- ns were of the same height and size as those ich they were restorations, and the s that sprang from them were also of the sized of the originals.
e Assyrian court was one hundred and feet long, fifty feet wide, and had an ion of forty feet. Its chief interest lay in ustrating a style of art of which no speci- had. It is said, been before presented in e, and it was erected from designs by Mr. Fergusson, assisted by Mr. Loyard. The ition court, on the opposite side of the was a restored copy of a portion of the h of Santa Maria at Cologne, of the date close of the tenth century. The roof was ifully decorated with Byzantine orna- , and at one end was a recumbent figure ished Count de Lion, from Rouen, which sen comparatively little injured by fire. In the center was a marble fountain, an copy of one at Heidelbrach, on the Rhine, too, has been but slightly damaged, as also the recumbent figure of Henry II. le Queen, Eemora; Richard I, and lea- wife of King John, copied from those Fontevrault Abbey, the burying-place of the ish Angevin kings, and which are said to be the only ones in existence. The greater part of the itself, however, with all its characteristic ucture and elaborate decoration, has been rably injured.
e library and reading-room parallel y of the New Testament, printed in Ital- n the *Kalig of Francis*, and said to be un- ed as a specimen of Gothic typography. y five copies only of the book were ed when the type was broken up. Of these existed in England—four now in the ng's library at Windsor, and the fifth was ntly in the possession of Mr. Yates Thomp- at Hagley, and the third copy of the book ed to the late Sir Robert Peel, and was ntly in the possession of his son, Sir Fred- Peel, at Drayton Manor. The fourth copy ed to the late Mr. Grenville, and was ntly in the possession of his nephew, Mr. ville Wood, at Hatfield House. The fifth was presented by the late Mr. Grenville to the ish Museum, where it now is. The sixth was presented by the late Mr. Grenville to the ish Museum, where it now is. The seventh was presented by the late Mr. Grenville to the ish Museum, where it now is. The eighth was presented by the late Mr. Grenville to the ish Museum, where it now is. 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The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1867.

We may attend to the homilies of the *Post* on veneration for laws, when our lecturer ceases to occupy the position of hostility and antagonism to the law-making power of the Union.

We make a distinction between a candidate for election and an elected candidate. This, we take to be the duty of all good citizens. Of the evils connected with a contrary course, the country has had experience enough during the past six years. Many neighbors, Republican and Democratic, cannot make a distinction, so obvious, we can but congratulate ourselves that our own brains, and not theirs, are the measure of our responsibility.

BUCKALEW'S SUCCESSOR.—A Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* suggests the opening of another Senatorial campaign to continue for two years, or until the expiration of Senator BUCKALEW'S term. He urges that the Union party should drop old leaders of factions, and take up unobjectionable and rising young men, and suggests that the party begin now to combine on such a man as Hon. G. W. SCOFIELD, member of Congress from the Nineteenth District.

THE SNOW STORM.

Weather talk never wears out. It may change with the wind, it may rise and fall in interest, with the mercury in the tube, but it never ceases. "A long spell" makes it flag, but the hope of "a change" supplies material for a remark before the remembrance of the last change has grown out of repetition. Extraordinary weather inspires conversation with new life, furnishing fresh materials and giving it new turns. A tornado or great snow storm is a windfall to weather talkers. It makes them critical, historical and sometimes disputative. They then balance gale with gale, drouth with drouth, set down the temperature of this day as higher or lower than that of the other day in distant years, and decide, to a shaving's thickness, the depth of snow in all the historic hard winters of the past.

The great great snow storm, even in Pittsburgh, where we have but the thin outer edge of it, raises many a remark, and imparts a new impulse and a new form to many a flagging conversation. How the eyes, as well as tongue, glow with excitement, in the talk about "no eastern mails," "train snowed under," "drifts ten feet high," and "deep cuts filled up." And how it rouses up the memory of old times and never-to-be-forgotten days of storm! And how the great snow storm looms up that, pre-eminent above all others, swept over the country, according to the different chronological authorities of forty-nine, forty-seven, forty-six, forty-four, forty-three, forty-two, forty-one, forty, thirty-nine, or in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, or in some other specified year! The inconveniences of encumbered streets, and bad walking, and wet and frozen skirts come, it is true, with the storm, but it helps weather talk, nevertheless.

In the country, such a time shows the farmer's independence. With a path to his coal house, and another to the spring, and a third to his barn, he can get on comfortably for a week or a month, independent within his own resources. The store keeper and mechanic of the village and town, living by patronage, must clear the sidewalk and the street, to give access to their places of business. Taverns and other places of tippling resort are made accessible betimes, after the storm, verifying the familiar Latin adage "*facilis descensus averni*"—the way to the *tavern* is easy.

The present storm is chiefly at the East of us. General Jack Frost has established his formidable lines on the Western slope of the Alleghenies, and cut off all communication with the Eastern cities. Mails are running irregularly and with difficulty, or are stopped altogether. And in this local cality, along with an unusual amount of snow, we have extremely cold weather.

PROGRESS OF CRIME.

It has been customary, from time immemorial, for a class of persons to cry out against the degeneracy of the times, conceiving the former days to have been invariably better than the present. We do not join in this judgment, as to the general and comprehensive condition of society, which is designated by the common expression "the times." Yet there are some facts, rendering the proposition indisputable, that a comparison of society with society in two or three years past. A number of conspiring transient causes have produced this unhappy result. The penitentiaries of several of the States are reported to be filled to overflowing, with a larger number of convicts than they have ever held before. Whether the causes referred to shall become permanent, and continue to exert their pernicious influence, depends on the effect that a due consideration of them and their results shall have upon the public mind. The transition state of society, from one of war to one of peace, must be attended with considerable disorder, exposure and temptation, and it is not strange that an unusual number of individuals should be led into offenses against the laws, and become obnoxious to punishment.

But there are influences to which some of these results must be referred, which cannot be called transient. It is difficult, without getting into the pulpit strain, to define them. The passion for display is perhaps the most prominent element—reaching to nearly all classes and conditions of people. It appears in circles of wealth and of poverty, in different degrees and forms. It shows itself in the mansions, the equipages, the dress of the rich, and spreads like a contagion to many whose incomes, earned by toil, are totally inadequate to the demand of this foolish vanity of imitation. Hence, frauds, peculations, larcenies, and other crimes and vices are suggested for obtaining the means of display in style, dress, decorations, and extravagant living. If the standard of respectability were established on something besides the *gold basis*; or something in the character, the intelligence, the probity, the generous temper, the moral worth, the contagion that does so much toward filling prisons with convicts and filling lives with sorrow, might be cured. If the sentiment of the Scottish bard—"The man's the man, for a' that"—were admitted to sway, in social and personal estimates of character and rank, a large share of the demoralising power of money would be taken from it, without abating at all its usefulness for the necessary and lawful purposes of life. Here is the weak point of public morals, and to this point may be traced a large proportion of the crime brought under the infliction of judicial punishment.

BUTTER AND LARD.

A Cincinnati cotemporary is indulging in delightful anticipations of the ultimate triumph of lard over butter in domestic use. These anticipations are grounded on what are believed to be actual assimilations going on, by which lard has assumed the form, the color, the price and the uses of butter. And the past progress of lard towards butter is confidently expected to continue, in the future, while the price of the latter is to that of the former in the ratio of 30 to 12. This developes an affinity too strong to be resisted. In hotels and on private tables the new amalgam is said to have been introduced with pecuniary results highly satisfactory to the manipulators of the experiment.

The writer referred to anticipates—though we cannot but think his glowing fancy has led him into a slight extravagance—the possible extension of the process above referred to, till the adipose of the porcine race shall achieve such a triumph, as to render cows, cream, churns and all the apparatus and labor of the dairy entirely superfluous.

It may be mentioned, to the honor of the Republican party, that more, perhaps, than any other party, past or present, it conforms to a motto which has nominally governed and distinguished many parties —"*Principles, not men.*" If there was an apparent deviation, in the case of the lamented LINCOLN, it was because he so fully, and symmetrically represented the principles, that it was almost impossible not to identify him with them. But the *principles* of the party, and not its men, are what gives it power and hold on the minds of the people. It is the same that gives it energy and progress. The party can lose men and drop men and exchange men and yet go steadily on with the momentum of its sound principles, essential as they undoubtedly are, to the safety, unity and prosperous continuance of our Government.

ER VALLANDIGHAM ON FINANCE.

In his late letter to a Democratic editor, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM appears not to have lost, during his seclusion, any of the old party virulence. His great anguish is, that another party than his own is ascendant in the Administration of the Government and the good opinion of the people. How to bring about a change that will reverse the condition of parties is evidently the thought that occupies his waking moments and perchance his dreams. A financial crisis, if judiciously brought about and adroitly turned to account, appears to the great Democratic leader, not altogether without promise. He says, after referring to the amount of currency in circulation, "I am not sure that a blessed stranding in the way of finance might not prove the very salvation of the ship in her last lurch."

The bringing about of a financial breakdown, to help up the party that fell by the weight of its own principles, is something to look forward to. It ought, however, to be a subject of congratulation, that politicians who *would* involve the country in embarrassment for such a party end, are not in possession of much power or opportunity for doing it. And the disposition to favor such a remedial measure, for the reinstatement of a party in power, should present one of the strongest reasons to the people for keeping political power out of its hands.

England's Naval Power.

Great Britain has never made greater exertions in time of peace to prepare for war than she is making now. Not that this need be regarded as any sign of an intention on her part to join in hostilities, that are possibly impending. If she can in any way keep out. It has always been the policy of England to make her naval equipment as complete as possible; and the light thrown on the science of naval warfare by the late American accomplishments stimulated the English Government to very elaborate investigations and costly experiments —the result of which they are now about to put into practice by extensive additions to their naval armament. At the same time they are bringing their navy up to the modern standard, in what also be remembered that a large portion of their old naval material has become obsolete and useless, so that their relative strength, compared with other nations, will remain nearly as before. The policy of England is peace, and it follows the old maxim that peace is best secured by thorough preparation for war.

The Pope's Swiss Guard.

The Swiss government has issued an order prohibiting enlistments of Swiss citizens in the service of the Pope. This action is significant. It is another straw in the wind, an indication of the almost universal feeling that the power of the Pope as a temporal potentate is at an end. For many years the personal guard of the Sovereign pontiffs has been composed of Swiss soldiers, who, in their curious costume of scarlet and orange, might at any time have been seen in the streets of Rome, or in the vicinity of the Vatican. The world has always been surprised at the readiness with which the Swiss would take service under the worst of despots. Switzerland furnished body-guards for the Kings of France and Naples and the Popes for centuries, and their name has become the synonym for courage and fidelity. The best explanation is perhaps given in the anecdote which represents a French officer, sneering at a Swiss officer because he fought for money, "And what do you fight for?" said the Swiss, "For honor," replied the Frenchman. "Ha," shrugged the Swiss, "then you see we both fight for that which we have not got."

Voices from the South.

The following are a few of the latest jeremiads that have appeared in the Southern newspapers:

The Mobile (Alabama) *Advertiser and Register* counsels, in somewhat stormy language, patience and hope, and gives the following opinion on the situation:

"Besides in heart, broken in fortunes, isolated in politics, and enduring all the trials and mortifications of a people subjugated by arms, the South has yet solemn duties to perform. It has temptations to avoid, the wiles of politicians to resist, and a noble fortitude to foster and cherish, in order to bear affliction with confidence and hope, and thus safely pass through the present, last and not the least of its many crises. We see danger in this Radical Constitutional Amendment, and we should be false to public duty did we not warn our countrymen not to be in a fool-as horse-stolen so as to introduce into our gates, with the difference that its armed enemies are not even concealed in its belly. But be firm and fear not. Radicalism is traveling a road that must come to a speedy end. They are driving the car of revolution with electric speed and a smash-up is inevitable unless the teachings of human history are all false, and the everlasting laws of cause and effect are to be suspended for Radical benefit. Our policy is as clear as noon-day, to bide the time and wait and see."

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* very wisely discourages the Southern passion for emigration as follows:

"To those who search abroad for the liberty, happiness or sustenance they deem impossible at home, we can only wish God-speed. For the industrious, hopeful and courageous who prefer, or are compelled to cling to their country, we have an hearty sympathy. Both have rugged paths to travel, and to both, we trust, a noble destiny will be given. We are asked in what respect can the prospect be more gloomy abroad than at home. Isolation, separation from friends, uncertainty, lack of sympathy—these and such arguments for the wanderer's reflection, Fanaticism cannot last forever. Reaction is bound to eventuate. The Radical party must go the full length for anarchy, or die; and the end of anarchy is political death for the disturbers of public order."

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phenix* rejoicing over the rejection of the amendment by the Southern States, says:

"We think the attitude of the Southern people in relation to Federal politics at the present time presents one of the grandest moral spectacles that any crushed people ever exhibited. The intimidating measures of the Radicals have utterly failed to have any influence upon the decision of the Southern people and their Legislatures. The party finds the South calm and quiescent, not clamoring for admission to Congress, as they expected; not turbulent nor committing outrages on account of its oppressive policy. They may threaten disfranchisement of Southern men; they may destroy their State Governments, and substitute military rule over an already burdened and oppressed people; they may determine that these States shall never again be restored to the Union; they may do all this, and more, but they will never coerce the people of the South into voluntary acceptance of a measure that they believe unjust and iniquitous. Such is the 'verdict' of the Southern people, in opposition to the so-called verdict of the North. Intimidation has utterly failed."

What charming, cheering evidences of reconstructed patriotism and fraternal good feeling such utterances as these exhibit.

Not to be Used or Humbugged.

What Washington letter writers say is not always to be relied on. It is a part of their business to make their communications readable and gossippy and spicy. But some of them have remarkable opportunities at getting at facts, and are of themselves reliable. Such a one the correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* is usually accounted to be; and the following statement, for which he is responsible, no doubt contains more than a grain of truth. He speaks, as if by authority, as follows:

"General Grant doesn't propose to be dragged by the coat tails along with the President. He was invited the other day to visit the White House, and when he got there found the Cabinet in session and the veto message being read. He listened to it in silence and then started for the door. The President intercepted him, and sought his opinion on the subject. The General gave no opinion whatever upon the message or the subject of negro suffrage, yet the President that very day informed a prominent newspaper man (knowing his purpose to telegraph it), that Gen. Grant was present at the reading of the veto message and that he approved it. The General the next day authorized a denial of the statement. He perceives that the President and Mr. Seward are trying to use him to render their odious policy less odious in the future than it has been in the past, but they will not succeed in humbugging the public or hoodwinking the General."

This quiet, undemonstrative way of neutralizing all attempts to make him commit himself, by a simple impassivity of manner, is so characteristic of the man as to give the story a more than ordinary appearance of probability. Grant, in Washington, resists all endeavors to draw him out of his moral reserve in the same way that, before Richmond, he resisted efforts to draw him out of his trenches.

Chronic Dishonesty.

The London correspondent of the New York *Times* takes a very discouraging view of the standard of morals among the business and trading classes in England. He says:

"The London shopkeeper is not content to sell you sand for sugar, cornmeal for mustard, manipulated lard for butter, and all sorts of mixtures for tea, coffee, cocoa, jams, and everything that can be adulterated, he cheats you in bulk and measure besides. During the past year eight hundred dealers have been convicted and fined for these mean dishonesties in one London court. I doubt if one in ten were brought to who deserved to be in that small district. Some had been fined three or four times—worthy, respectable church and chapel going people, who go to the parish church or Mr. Spurgeon's tabernacle every Lord's Day. Of these eight hundred there were two hundred and fifty publicans, who, in the Scripture times, were accounted a bad lot, and only five milkmen. The milkmen, as a rule, give good measure, but water their milk abominably. The publicans water their liquors all they will bear, and make one barrel of beer into three—but their customers still have to be satisfied, so they keep pets—but the big wholesale dealers, the costermongers, whose half pound weights never go over six ounces. There are certainly honest people left in England; only you cannot always be sure of finding them when they are wanted."

We wonder if the writer can mention any place where he would always be sure of finding them.

MERCER COUNTY WOOL GROWERS.—The Mercer County Wool Growers' Association held its annual meeting on Tuesday, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Robert McKee, Irishtown; Vice President—Jacob Eberle, Findley; secretary—S. H. Miller, Mercer; Treasurer—And. Robinson, Findley; Directors—S. Hoagland, Greenville; Samuel North, Coal Spring; Robert McIntire, Millcreek.

MAGNIFICENT DONATION.—Hon. John Baldwin, of Berea, Ohio, on Saturday night last, handed to President Wheeler, of the Baldwin University, a deed for forty acres of quarry, as a centenary donation to the University. For this property it is said he has been offered some two thousand dollars an acre. It is regarded by friends of the University as worth at least one hundred thousand dollars.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

We have to credit the following interesting and highly relish "shaik" story to the Vicksburg, Miss., *Times*. "On the Tallahatchie river, not long since, an enormous rattlesnake found a setting turkey hen on her nest, and swallowed her in exactly two minutes and forty seconds by the watch, and then swallowed the eggs, twenty-one in number, three at a time, without cracking a single shell; after which he immediately relapsed into that state of torpidity peculiar to Tallahatchie river snakes after a big dinner. An desire to see the *denouement* of this snake affair, the owner of the unfortunate fowl allowed his snakeship to go unmolested, who, coiling himself in a fence corner, remained there quietly for nine days with his mouth wide open, when the eggs, having finished the process of incubat on, the juvenile turkeys stepped out of his mouth, one at a time, but as each one put his feet on terra firma it was swallowed up again by this 246 snake before it had time to look at the sun. All this happened about six weeks ago, and as soon as the last turkey was disposed of, the rattlesnake was caught and put into a barrel of 26 per cent. alcohol, and on every fine day these young turkeys can yet be heard chirping."

There are three classes of cars on the Italian roads, of which the third is generally crowded, the second half or two-thirds full, and the first occupied only by Americans, Eng lish, and now and then a stray grandee from France or Germany. These latter birds are, however, rare, and for the most part one hears only the English tongue in the first class cars. These are very comfortable and supplied with long tubes of hot water for the feet. The second class are provided with benches, and are plainly and neatly fitted up. They are convenient enough for ordinary general, and for a gentleman traveling alone especially if he likes to be sociable and desires to learn the language of the country, for the Italians are very civil and talkative, and return any proffered civility with interest. They have a disagreeable way, however, of spitting on the fl or *avec effusion*, and of eating quantities of roasted chestnuts, whose shells they throw under foot or between the seats, both of which practices render a second class car by no means pleasant or desirable for a lady. The third-class wagons, or *vagone*, as they call them, are quite rude in all their arrangements; their seats are plain pit e benches.

Much pains is being taken in England to prevent and to save women from ruin. The report of the Midnight Meeting Institution in London states that from the commencement of the movement in February, 1860, 105 meetings have been held in London, attended by 13,421 unfortunates, of whom 6,730 have been restored to friends, 1,800 sent to service, 57 married, 5 reconciled to their husbands, 4 emigrated, 1 sent home to the continent, 2 placed in business, 330 sent to hospitals, 400 assisted to obtain an honest living, and very many are now in the homes. In the present year 25 meetings have been held in London, attended by 2,000 unfortunates, of whom 231 have been rescued; in addition to which 2 meetings have been held in Bristol, attended by 110 poor girls—11 rescued. Similar efforts have been made in most of the large towns and cities of the kingdom.

Near the city of St. Joseph, Missouri, a few years since, the rite of baptism was performed on several women by immersion in the river. As it was winter, it was necessary to cut a hole in the ice; and the novelty of the scene attracted a large crowd, among whom were several Indians, who looked on in wondering silence. They retired without understanding the nature or the object of the ceremony they had seen; but observed that all the subjects of the session were females and getting a vague idea that it was to make them good, the Indians came back a few days afterward, bringing their squaws with them. Cutting another hole in the ice, near the same place, they immersed each and all of them, in spite of their remonstrances, being very sure that if it was good for the whites it was good for the reds.

A Berlin correspondent writes: "Two years ago a society was established in Berlin, the members of which agreed to preserve all the points of their segars, instead of biting them off and throwing them away. These ends are collected, and then sold in large quantities, either for the manufacture of snuff or for smoking in pipes. The sum thus raised is applied to the maintenance and education of orphans, and some idea of the extent of the society and the intensity of its affection for the weed may be gained from the fact that the segar ends and years' saving have brought in a sufficient sum for the maintenance of twenty-two children. Such a society might be established in some of our large cities to support hospitals for persons suffering from the deleterious effects of excessive smoking."

A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier* tells of an elderly gentleman in the New York custom house, with a salary of $3,000 a year, whose position was obtained by his son, on the condition that the father should give one half of his salary to the son. After three years, the old gentleman finding his expenses larger than his part of the salary, he begged his son to allow him the whole of the salary he earned, when upon the dutiful youth told him that if he didn't want the place there were plenty who would be glad to get it on the same terms!

Senator Wilson has been severely criticised for his statement that two thousand freedmen had been murdered in Texas during the past year. Senator elect Roberts, from that State, places the number at twenty-seven hundred, and declares that the persecution of the blacks is so great that throughout Texas they are praying for the re-establishment of slavery.

The recruiting which is to take place in Russia, from the 27th of January to the 27th of February, at the rate of four conscripts per 1,000 inhabitants, and five per 1,000 in certain districts, will produce 80,000 men. The Russian army at present numbers 880,000 men under arms; add to which the 80,000 produced by the new levy, and the round number is 1,650,000.

The change going on in Southern population is illustrated by the fact that on Thursday of last week, as the brig Derby was about to sail from New Orleans for Rio Janeiro, with disaffected Southerners as emigrants to Brazil, the bark Sonora from Bremen was coming up the river with a company of German emigrants. There is a clear gain by the exchange.

The Mormon crusade against Gentile merchants is beginning to have effect. The Salt Lake City *Vedette* announces the closing of two business houses, on account of a warning from the Church authorities to their followers not to trade with the Gentiles who owned the stores.

In New York City there are 407,566 native born inhabitants, of whom 51,201, or one in eight, are voters; and there are 318,813 foreign born inhabitants, of whom 77,475, or one in four, are voters. *Ergo*, it takes twice as many natives as it does foreigners to elect any officer.

"Tommy, my son," said a fond mother, "do you say your prayers night and morning?" "Yes; that is nights; but any smart boy can take care of himself in the day time."

The London *Telegraph* publishes a statement of its daily circulation, which foots up 256,704, the largest circulation of any daily paper in the world.

The work of leveling the fortifications around Mobile has been going on for eight months. The embankments of the first line have been leveled and the ditch filled up.

The Treasurer of the late Southern Relief Fair, at St. Louis, publishes a statement, from which it appears that the total receipts of the grand fair amounted to $136,757 56; expenses to $16,643 58. Balance to be credited to the charity of $136,298 98. Of this, $124,743 63 was paid to the Distributing Committee, the remainder being applied to the relief of applicants, or sent in goods to the South.

The annual report of the Chief of Police of Mobile exhibits 5,118 arrests during the year 1866. Of this number, 3,418 offenders were white, and 1,880 colored residents. The fines imposed by the Mayor for the year amount to $30,963 59, out of which the sum of $22,604 19 was collected and paid over to the City Treasury.

A writer in a New York paper makes the following incid statement about borax: "All the borax hitherto used in the world has been obtained from a lake in Thibet, in Asia, and some, though not much, from Northern Italy."

The *Herald's* Shanghai correspondent reports a great aquatic triumph of Americans over Englishmen in the victory won at the international eight oared boat race contest of 1865, which took place at Shanghai. We are beating John Bull all around the world, and on his favorite element, too.

A sportsman of the Swiss canton of Maubeuge has lately shot a wild pigeon, which gave another proof of how highly the instinct of animals is sometimes developed. On plucking the bird an old wound was discovered on its breast, over which several small leaves of plants had been carefully placed. The plumage of the bird had been so carefully arranged over it that no trace of the wound appeared.

The population of Paris, including the arrondissements of St. Denis and Sceaux, according to the census of 1866, amounts to 2,159 816; which is an increase of 197,256 above the number given in the census of 1861. As the annual expenditure of the city of Paris now amounts to upward of 20,000,000 francs, it follows that the local taxation is, on the scale, or eight shillings, for every head of the population.

Eighty-seven negroes were arrested in Memphis last week, at one haul, for congregating at a certain street corner. None of them had money enough to put up a forfeit for their appearance before the justice. The paper reporting the circumstance states that they were to be tried, and that the force in the chain-gang was likely to be much augmented. The color of a loafer makes a great difference in Memphis.

A Washington special says that inquiry having been made about the amount of money to be paid for the arrest of John H. Surratt, it is worth while to call attention to the fact that the order offering a reward for his capture was revoked by the President sometime late in the fall of 1866, two months, at least, after the State Department knew he had gone to Liverpool, two months weeks after instructions had been sent to our consuls at that point to do nothing toward effecting his arrest.

Cincinnati is troubled about its water. A "peculiar flavor and bouquet" distinguishes all the water from the hydrants, and it is thought to be not unattributable to the refuse washed down from the slaughter houses by Deer creek, near the mouth of which the pipes take up the supply for the use of the city. The theory is advanced that the smoke lying about the Ohio river and its tributaries, from Pittsburgh down, absorbs impurities from the smoke which continually fills the atmosphere in all that region. Whatever may be the origin of the impurities, one of the journals of that happy city finds that the imagination and the sense of purity revolt at the idea of the human stomach becoming a receptacle for them.

Li Nung Chang, a mandarian of the biggest button class, who is a power in China, having armed his fortification with several superior guns, is anxious to test their quality. In order to accomplish this purpose, he is inviting the opposition of the Americans. Not long since several American merchants purchased a large amount of land on the north bank of the Yongtze, opposite Chinkiang, Li, without any alleged reason, immediately caused the forcible removal of all the natives to the south bank of the river, which interferes very seriously with the value of the real estate. The United States Consul General thought that under the circumstances he would be justified in asking an explanation of the matter, and so he steamed up to Nankin in the United States steamer Westbrook, but he was met at Chinkiang by an envoy from the erratic mandarian, who positively declined an interview. Here the matter rests at present, but should our representative ever decide to make the visit, there will be a chance to test the new guns.

PERSONAL.

—Here is a delightful specimen of one of the Apostolic successors of the poor fishermen and tax-gatherers, who once had to appease the pangs of hunger by plucking ears of corn on the Sabbath day. "The Bishop of Verdun, who died on Christmas, was considered the type of gluttony. So stout was he (writes a Paris correspondent) that it was by means of considerable tact one evening he ever accomplished entering a cab. The amount of food he devoured at his various meals was something fabulous. Owing to the frequent illnesses brought on by his voracity, he was always attended by a servant, whose sole business was to prevent Monseigneur from eating more than was good for his health. Whenever this reverend bishop was invited to dinner at a friend's house, the said domestic stationed himself behind his chair, investigated the amount of cutlets, pates, perdreaux, truffes, &c., eaten by his master; and when he considered that he had had as much as was good for his lordship, he made a telegraphic sign to the mistress of the house, who, warned beforehand, immediately cut off the supplies."

—The American Jockey Club have recently opened a new skating park on the famous race track, at Fordham, and the New York *World* gives the following account of the inauguration ceremonies which took place on Tuesday last: "At 2 o'clock a handsome sleigh, drawn by twin donkeys, gaily caparisoned, was led on the ice. Mr. Jerome placed himself in advance, and the donkeys bearing a precious freight or beauty in the sleigh, followed. Behind, a number of chairs were attached, each with a lady occupant, and the rear guard was brought up by a lengthened train of gentlemen ice skaters. This novel procession marched to the music of Dodworth's band, several times round the pond. Once or twice the animals of the long ears became somewhat intractable. They trotted, however, to the tune of 'Old Molloy,' and fairly galloped to the original melody of 'Yankee Doodle.' Thus was the pond inaugurated with fun and jollity, and thus it is hoped that mirth and amusement may reign there during the entire season. A lunch, agreeable to all after the appetizing sport, was laid at 2½ o'clock, and for some time nothing was heard but the clatter of knives and forks, the popping of champagne corks, and the subdued murmur of whispered flattery that ends sweetly to the ear. The inner man was being attended to, and that with a will; all were hungry, and sought to become less so as soon as possible."

—The New Orleans correspondent of a Galveston paper gives some particulars of an interview he had had with the rebel General Hood. He writes: "Feeling admiration for the hero, we said: 'General Hood, tell me how it was in the battle of Nashville, in front of our own lines, your duty to yourself and the South? Did you not feel that you were, comparatively, urging on your last one bottle. If what we say is an outrage of all common decency and moral virtues are of found to be true—if you do not regard the opinion of the medicine is beneficent and perfectly wonderful—we will renounce our profession and turn to the plough.' Far removed from the field, admitting that we are incompetent to compound a medicinal preparation which would be entitled to your confidence. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Sole Agent for Pittsburgh, JOS. FLEMING, Druggist. 84 Market street.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The adver tiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, the only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he considers to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will pl ase address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings county, New York.

P. S.—The above prescription can be obtained, properly prepared, at

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street.
Sent by mail on receipt of $2 50.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CLOTHING.

SELLING OUT OF A

WHOLESALE CLOTHING STORE,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The undersigned having determined to quit business offer for sale at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

PIECE GOODS,

Cloths Cassimeres Satinets Cottonades Jeans Vestings, &c. Also—a Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Hat and Cap department. Call and see the fashion of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally.

Our entire stock of Goods MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT. As our store is to be rented. All housekeeping goes bargains should call early at No. 127 WOOD STREET.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.

UNION
DAILY PRAYER MEETING,
12 M. TO 12:30 P. M., AT
LECTURE ROOM
OF THE
FIRST METHODIST CHURCH,
Fifth Street, above Smithfield Street.
Under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association. All are cordially invited.

RELICIOUS.

☞ FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, FIFTH STREET, ABOVE SMITHFIELD.—Rev. J. B. WALKER, of Ohio, will preach TO-MORROW at 10.30 A. M., and the pastor, ALEX CLARK, at 7 P. M., subject of Evening Sermon, "Profit and Loss." Free seats and welcome to all. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 1.45 P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEIRCE'S

PATENT SLATES.

Warranted Superior to any Others in Use

LIGHT, NOISELESS, DURABLE.

IMPROVE BY USE. EASILY CLEANED. CANNOT BE BROKEN BY FALLING.

NEVER BECOME GLOSSY!

Pencils always write easily upon them. Are harder than real slate and cannot be scratched; yet never crack or break.

Try Them and Judge for Yourselves.

Teachers who have tried Peirce's Slates in their schools will not be without them, nor exchange them for others.

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE.

The only Patent Surface or Blackboard now used. Is not an Imitation, but a pure Stone Surface. Becomes harder than steel. Can use slate pencils instead of chalk. The only surface that has no reflection, and never becomes glossy.

In Pint Bottles, (with full directions). Warranted to give satisfaction. Beware of Imitation Surface. Ask for Peirce's Patent. Sold Wholesale and retail by

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
93 WOOD STREET.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY
ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. S. HAVEN,
Corner of Wood and Third Streets,
CHECK AND RECEIPT BOOKS,
DRAY, TIME, NOTE,
And DRAFT BOOKS,
Printed to order and for sale.

THE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA will meet on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., in Hall of the Third and Fourth Wards School Building, GRANT STREET.

Performance—Lecture by Rev. Alexander Clark, Subject: "Lessons from Common Things."

An Essay, by Miss Mary Manspeaker.

A discussion of the proposition recommending the Cancelling of Teachers' Certificates.]

GROCERIES.

350 bags Coffee, fair to prime;
200 bbls Refined sugars;
100 bbls assorted brandy Syrups;
50 bbls P. R. Molasses;
40 hhds P. R. and Cuba Sugars.

SHRIVER, SPENCER & CO.,
No. 37 and 39 Smithfield street.

FOR RENT.

No. 82 Third street, three story Front and Back Building. Rent $1,200.

Large Third Story Room, No. 58 Market street, at present occupied by Slack Davis. Rent $180.

Second Story Room, No. 60 Market street, adjoining Blind Saleesm'an of J. A. Brown. Rent $180.

Basement Room, corner of Market and Third street, at present occupied by W. H. Brown. Rent $200.

Ro om suitable for one or two single gentlemen's sleeping apartments. Rent $100.

J. M. GAZZAM,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
98 Grant street.

COMMERCIAL SHOW CARDS,

ON GLASS OR PAPER.

LONG & SMITHSON,

60 SMITHFIELD STREET near Fourth.

SEWING MACHINES—

GET AN ELLIPTIC OR AN ETNA.
They are the best. BOWDOIN & GIBSON,
TH,S 24 Fifth street.

TABEING IRONS, BRANDS AND MARKING BRUSHES, for U. S. Inspectors, for sale by
JAMES BOWN,
fe3 136 Wood st.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. A. REED, Pres't and Treas. S. P. HARRISON, Sec'y & Business Manager.

STAR
FIRE BRICK WORKS,
FOR BUTLER & LUMBERNTS 9th Ward

Manufacture and keep constantly on hand a strictly first class article of FIRE BRICK of Clarion clay also, Tile of all descriptions made to order at lowest cash prices. Brick and Tile all warranted and given on trial to our customers. Lumps and Ground Clay specially prepared for Glass Manufacturers always on hand. Cars for all points loaded at our Works. All Brick shipped packed to suit dust.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WE have this day associated with us HENRY KUHNER, Jr., in the Wholesale and Retail Drug Business, style of firm to be KIDD & CO.

KIDD & YODER
HENRY KUHNER, JR.

R. D. KIDD..... E. W. YODER..... H. KUHNER, JR.

KIDD & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
175 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

TWINES ONLY.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

James P. Travers, 46 Beekman St., N. Y.

Twine for Grain, Coffee, Salt and Guano Sacks, Cotton Bales, Seam Rags, Wrapping, Writing, News, Rock and Sand rope, Patent Hay Rope and Tarred Oiling Nets, Fly Nets, Spindle, Banding and Lasso and all sizes Tarred, Untarred, and Hop Twine. Manufacturing Jobbing, Broom, Binding Sewing, Sail, Carpet and other Twines.

Twines for Hardware, Dry Goods, Grocers, Drug and Ship Chandlers, Boot Binders, Paper and Blind Makers, Stationers, Upholsterers, Fishermen, Weavers and all other Trades.

Cotton, Flax and Plow Lines, Trot, Staging and Out Lines.

Samples can be seen and orders left with

E. B. MATTHEWS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TANKS,
Tanks, Tanks.

Having removed our Tank Building Works from Lawrenceville to the corner of LIBERTY and SIXTH STREET and PARTLOW LANE, Allegheny city, we are prepared to fill all orders promptly for

All Sizes of Tanks

For OIL, WATER, VINEGAR, BREWERS, WHITE LEAD FACTORIES, &c.

Our aim is to give our customers in every respect a first class article, and we guarantee to furnish those who may favor us with their orders with as good tanks in every particular as can be made, and at REDUCED PRICES.

Oil Refineries Fitted Up,
Tanks Repaired and Cemented

Orders left at EVANS, DALLAS & GILLMORE'S No. 90 Water street, Pittsburgh, or address H. T. PRICE & CO., Allegheny city, will be promptly attended to.

H. T. PRICE & CO.

REMOVAL.

WE ARE REMOVING OUR STOCK OF

SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS,

FROM 29 FIFTH STREET,

TO OUR NEW STORE,

137 LIBERTY STREET,

(FOOT OF FIFTH),

Where we will be glad to see all of our old customers, and all in want of

GARDEN SEEDS,
AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND FARM MACHINERY.

We have for sale a full stock of

INGERSOLL'S HAY PRESSES,

For HAND AND HORSE POWER. The best Press in use.

J. KNOX,
137 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT

ERWIN, M'CONNELL & CO'S

YARD WIDE

EMPRESS CLOTH

AT FIFTY CENTS.

Erwin, McConnell & Co.

FAST COLORED PRINTS,

AT 12 1-2 CENTS,

ERWIN, M'CONNELL & CO

BEST MERRIMACK PRINTS,

AT 18 3-4 CENTS.

ERWIN, McCONNELL & CO.

Erwin, McConnell & Co

DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

178 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

ABOVE THE MARKET.

REYMER & BROS.,

NOS. 126 and 128 WOOD ST.

MANUFACTURERS OF

AMERICAN

AND

FRENCH CONFECTIONERY,

Keep always on hand a full assortment of

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,
KETCHUPS, SAUCES, PICKLES,
FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS,
JELLIES, SPICES,
REFINED SUGARS, &c., &c.

And which is offered at LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

DON'T GO HOME

To-Night

WITHOUT DROPPING IN AT

MINER'S

BOOK, PERIODICAL

AND

NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT.

SINGING SCHOOL.—THE SUBscriber hereby announces that he will commence on next saturday evening, January 19th, at the Lecture Room of Plymouth Church, on Hand street, a SINGING SCHOOL, at which the rudiments of Vocal Music will be thoroughly taught, so that every Pupil can be able to read Music readily before the end of the course. All who wish to join the class are invited to be present on Saturday evening or on Tuesday evening next. WM. JONES, jan 7 Hancock street.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, January 7, 1867.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the National Refining and Storing Company have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 21st inst.

C. BERINGER, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, January 7, 1867.

☞ THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the National Refining and Storing Company, will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 146 Wood street, (second floor), on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, &c., for the ensuing year.

C. BERINGER, Sec'y.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE Directors of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States have this day declared a DIVIDEND out of the earnings of the Monongahela Valley Division of the line for the four months from August 1st to

...e Daily Commercial

...HE PULPIT.

Excerpts from Sermons

...ached by Henry Ward Beecher in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

Preaching Politics.

...rayer is a religious duty. We are com...nded to pray for all in authority—for ...gs and magistrates; and we are com...nded to pray for our country, and for ...city in which we dwell, and to seek its ...sperity; and this, not for the sake of ...e material advantages, but from the ...ost reasons, "Because of the house ...he Lord our God I will seek thy good." ...hen, this be a duty, may we not employ ...Sabbath day, the church, and the ...istry for a consideration of the political ...ies of Christians toward their country? ...the prophet's example be our answer. ...ir very business was to labor for the ...rmation of their own land, and its ...es. The very Scripture which we re...s as God's word, is largely made up of ...rching reports of the corruptions of ...usalem; of Israel and Samaria; of the ...stitution of kingly power; of the cor...tion of magistrates; of the adulteration ...religion; of the bargain and sale of ...tice; of the flagrant disregard of poor ...n's rights; of the infatuation of all ...sses; while passion and avarice and ...audchery were tearing away the foun...tions on which the very community ...od. "Woe unto him that buildeth a ...n with blood, and establisheth a city ...iniquity," said the prophet.

...f you were to take the consideration of ...litical affairs out of the Old Testament, ...very warp and woof of the minor ...phets would be taken away, and the ...y substance of much of the most re...rkable portions of the major prophets ...ewise. And that man who says that ...rist ...ity does not allow the discussion ...political topics on the Sabbath day, and ...the Church, is a fool—or is to be re...med from that only by being ignorant ...the Bible that he is set to teach. For, ...m the beginning to the end of the Old ...tament, if it be characteristic of any ...e thing above another, it is the discus...n of public affairs, and this in a polity ...ere the Church and the State were ...rfectly united, so that the priest was ...magistrate, and the ecclesiastical code ...e civil ritual.

Morality not Christianity.

You well know what is commonly called ...orality. It is that which you talk about ...en you are sitting around a fire at ...ght, and warming your hands, and say...g, "Well, I do not think much of these ...ristians about here." Very likely they ...not deserve much better than you think ...em. You say, "If a man does about ...well as he knows how, I believe he will ...well enough." I believe so, too. But ...u know as well as I do that God requires ...at you should love him, and that you do ...do it, and do not try to do it. The ...ought of God is not agreeable to you. So ...from loving him, you do not like to ...ve the subject brought before you. You ...not like it in a sermon, and still less in ...nversation. You do not like the illumi...nation and searching of the Holy Ghost. ...at is the part of truth you call *metaphys...* or *mysticism*, or some other fanciful ...me. To love God is not a part of your ...empt even. "Oh, yes," says one man, ...love God. I recollect one day, after I ...d that my uncle was dead, and had ...t me ten thousand dollars, I was so ...ppy that all the way home I said, Thank ...d—thank God—thank God!" And ...at is what they call loving God. You ...ve had your selfishness gratified, and ...at feeling of basilar exultation which ...a experience, that mere excitement ...ich comes from having your own desires ...lfilled, you call loving God! Why, ...uld you be willing that your child ...uld love you through cake and sweet...eats, and in no other way? You would ...ur child as he grows up to come into ...mpathy with your real life. There must ...e sympathy and fellowship in the true ...e between man and man, and man and ...man; and you would not be satisfied ...h any such love as you undertake to ...n off on God, who cannot be expressed ...the symbol of the sun by day, nor of ...e stars by night. All the seasons fail to ...press Him. Neither the winter in its ...olemn, nor the spring in its glory, nor ...e summer in its richness, nor the autumn ...its abundance can express the patient, ...e long-suffering, the dying and atoning ...d. And you, once in a while, when you ...ppen to have good luck, send a thought ...ward Him, and on the strength of ...at you say, "I love Him." Oh hypo...rite! It is bad enough that you do not ...ve God; do not make it worse by pre...ding that you do. You know that you ...not.

Now, I ask you, is that morality a sufficient stopping ground, and foundation ...ough, for the perils of life, for the perils ...death, and for the perils of the judg...ent seat, which leaves out this prime ...ement, love, and love to God? And yet ...orality is a great deal better than noth...g. If you have nothing better, do not ...ve us that.

When men are in a wilderness and have ...ten the last bit of bread, and still they ...under on, and have eaten the last morsel ...bacon, and their journey brings them ...o civilization, and they have slain and ...ten their very dogs, and they have noth...g left till they come down to their very ...ots, these may sustain life for a day or ...o longer. It is better for a man to gnaw ...s saddle and his boots than to starve to ...ath. But would you call that account, say ...at leather was a good diet for a man? ...hat is the way men reason on morality, ...hey bring a man down from what he ...ght to be from what he was made to be, ...om the experience of the moral sentiments, from the sweetness of loving God, ...om all the effulgent developments of the ...gher nature, from the spiritual condition ...that state in which he says he does not ...e, nor swear, nor get drunk, nor cheat, ...hich is compared with those other things ...hat leather is to wholesome food. Now, ...ather is better than nothing to keep one ...om starving to death absolutely; but it ...not good to live on. Yet, how many ...ere are who have been accustomed to ...y, "I have no bad habits; I am honest ...my dealings; I am very well off; and ...at is all I have to trouble myself about."

What would you think of a man that sat ...own on the stairs, and undertook to keep ...ouse there. Stairs are good only for the ...rpose that they were designed to serve. ...ow, morality is a flight of stairs that were ...ade to ascend to something permanent, ...tisfying, renovating; and he that takes ...is low tone of morality, which consists ...the average public sentiment of the ...rcle or community in which he lives, ...stead of pardon of sin, renewing of the ...art, inspiration of the Holy Ghost, ...hristianization, and depends upon his ...wn righteousness, which is but as filthy ...gs, instead of the robe which God would ...row about him, is both foolish and ...lameworthy.

Christians Among all Sects.

It is scarcely possible for a Christian ...ect to be so erroneous that some within its ...osom will not become true and vital ...hristians. And though we are to teach ...at truth is better than error; and that ...e likelihood of producing Christian lives ...ill be in the ratio of the purity of doctrine ...any sect; yet, when in any sect, how...ver far from right, we find men whose ...onduct and disposition are Christlike, we ...re to accept them with confidence and ...ratitude, nor limit God's sovereignty by ...aying that he will not employ a mixed ...nd imperfect view of truth to convert and ...dify them. That which is to be sought ...e looked for in a man's life and disposi...ion. As many live far worse than their ...reed, so others live far better. We very ...properly look for flowers in soil, and not ...pon rocks. But what if some wind has ...aught a seed and dropped it in a seam ...n the face of a cliff, and kind rains ...isit it, and a scanty soil nourishes it? Is ...he beautiful thing, perched up a thousand ...eet above its fellows, nodding and shining ...ike a pendulous breast-pin on the bosom ...f a cliff, shall we declare that there is no ...lower there, because it was so little to be ...expected there? Is not a columbine to be ...owned that blossoms out of place? Are ...ot violets sweet that bloom among thorns? ...nd is not a rose still a rose, though it ...bloom, solitary, amid a troop of rank ...tramonium weeds? Christ has followers ...n every sect. And we are to accept the ...facts of piety against all presumption cre...ated by the system in which it may have ...grown. When God accepts a soul, and ...puts into the mouth the song of praise, who ...are you that dares sit in judgment upon ...his grace, because it is transmitted through ...unusual channels, and contrary to your ...theory?

Small Falsehoods.

There is a favorite maxim with some ...men, that, where no harm is done to others, ...and great benefit accrues to themselves, ...they have a right to use untruth and prac...tice little dishonesties; that they have a ...right to use lying and dishonesty as a rod ...to fish with, and draw out their game from ...the pools of business, provided it does not ...hurt anybody. But what measure have ...they by which to ascertain whether or not ...it does hurt anybody? A little bit of moss ...decaying, sends up its miasmatic gas; and ...the gas rising, says, "I am but a single ...globule." But there are a million bits of ...moss decaying, and sending up a million ...globules; and ten million spears of grass, ...dying, each send up a globule of gas; and ...there are numberless other decaying mat...ters that send up gas; and these countless ...myriads of globules, each of which seems ...a nothing, creates a poisonous atmosphere ...that sweeps with deadly effect through a ...city, a county, or a State. And ...each one of these little factors of unique...sal disease might say, "This small contri...bution is not enough to hurt anybody." ...Men say, "A little, small falsehood will ...not hurt anybody." How do you know? ...Did you ever trace the history of one? ...Did you ever undertake to find out what ...the effect of this little falsehood, or that, ...was in its re-action on you, and in dimi...nution of moral quality in your fellow...men, in families, and neighborhoods and ...communities, and in lowering the stan...dard of morals in business and in the ...professions? Because that little portion ...that you contribute at any one time does ...not seem to you to be capable of doing ...very perceptible mischief, is it not an au...dacious inference for you to say that ...there is no mischief in it—especially where ...it tends to beget a habit of falsehood in ...you, and that habit is likely to beget the ...same thing in others? There is no case ...in which a man does a dishonest act, or ...tells a falsehood, and is warranted in say...ing, 'I have a right to do it, because it ...does nobody any harm, and does me ...good.'" And yet, this is one of the ways ...that men deceive themselves, and learn, ...at least in many respects, to be untruth...ful and dishonest.

Mental and Physical Deformity.

I never see a person inharmoniously or...ganized, that it does not strike a pang to ...my heart. What if it had been my lot to ...have but half my senses? What if sight ...had been denied me? I sometimes almost ...tremble to think how I should have known ...nothing of the glorious forms a sense of ...which comes through a part of the soul. ...Or, what if the ear had been closed, and ...the voice of love, the tones of music, and ...all the sound that fills the summer, had ...been unknown to me? Or, what some...times seems to me even worse than that, ...suppose I had been disfigured, crippled, ...suppose I had been disfigured, crippled, ...hideous to myself and others, and I had ...been obliged shrinkingly to carry a face ...which every one beheld with averted look ...and wounded sensitiveness? And persons ...that have to drag a loathsome body, some...times painful and sometimes experiencing ...more than pain from its restrictions and ...limitations; that men can go gayly past ...and they go halting; that see men easily ...performing ten thousand tasks as if they ...were a pleasure which are to them bur...dens; that are shut out from society and ...its enjoyments. How do you suppose ...such persons look upon life? What is their ...thought, think you, of that rest which re...mains for them, where death shall speak ...and the tomb shall hear, and where they ...shall rise into the fair proportions of ever...lasting beauty?

But it seems to me that these misad...justments of bodily organs are not half so painful, pitiful or common, as are the dis...temperatures and deformities of the inward ...man with which men come into this life. ...Inward disabilities are far more painful ...and far more mysterious than outward ...ones. And it seems to me that ten thou...sand, all around us, in their organic struc...ture, mental as well as physical, have ...inherited the sins of their parents. A long ...line of wrong doings are visited in their ...penalties upon posterity, who carry minds ...and faculties that are discordant, and ...whose tendencies are in conflict, not only, ...but cannot be brought to harmony except ...by a school the most prolonged and terrible. ...The world is full of such cases; and in ...many a household you will find that where ...the other children are growing up natu...rally, one is an exception. From the cra...dle this one has been "odd," as it is said. ...From the beginning it has been hard for ...others to govern it, and still harder for it ...to govern itself. The different parts of its ...soul are never at agreement. It is inward...ly in such disproportion, and so dis...cordant, that evidently the problem of its ...life is, how to put in joint the disjointed ...organs of its being, and bring harmony ...between faculty and faculty. It is a ...dreadful thing to be outwardly or inwardly ...deformed.

"He that Loseth His Life Shall Find It"

There was a day in which there came a ...lone woman and poured ointment upon ...the head, and with her tears washed the ...feet of a wandering and despised man. ...Philosophers in the world were swarming ...and writing their names high in the esti...mation of men; poets were singing; histo...rians were recording the events of time; ...orators were declaiming; generals were ...reaping laurels; kings were seated on glit...tering thrones; and all those have gone ...down and been forgotten, while that ...woman who came to express her gratitude ...for release from sin to the despised Nazare...ne has been lifted into that eminence ...which they all coveted but missed, and ...which she did not seek, but found.

There stood an obscure Jew before the ...Roman court. He bore a despised name. ...He was the witness of a despised criminal, ...who had met, as it was believed, a merci...fied death. He bore the sign of a prisoner. ...He was not graceful; he was not gifted of ...speech; he was not comely in person. But ...he bore in him this: that he counted not ...his life dear too him, so that he might win ...Christ. For that name to him was before ...every name. He had no fame and no his...tory to offer but Christ's. He had no joy ...but Christ's. In his estimation there was ...no love like that of Christ. And that hope ...was in Christ. He had no wish to live ex...cept with Christ. "I count all but dung," ...he declared, "that I may win Christ." ...And loyalties, ambitious aspirations, ...everything that life had, he trod under foot ...and wanted but one thing, Christ. And ...this despised man, that identified himself ...with the most unpopular of all causes, and ...went down with it and for near two thou...sand years the sovereign of moral thought ...and moral progress has been that one man, ...Paul. He lost his life; he has found it; ...and he has walked silently but potentially ...for thousands of years; and from age to ...age he shall tread the high places of the ...earth. He has gained that very perma...nence which myriads of men are in various ...ways seeking, and missing.

Here, then, is the royal road to enduring ...eminence. He that will lose his life shall ...gain it. He that will save his life, and that ...coddles it up, and flatters it, and feeds it, ...and comports it, and tickles it, and gilds ...it, and varnishes it, and grasses it, and ...carries it around for other men to praise; ...he that dandles his life, and pets it, shall ...see it go down out of his hands forever. ...But he that counts himself to be only a ...bundle of enthusiasm and forces; he that, ...seeing a truth, recognizes God's signet on ...it, and knows it, and loves it, and identi...fies himself with it, and cares not whether ...it be wealth or poverty, power or emptiness, ...comfort or everlasting self-denial; he ...that unites himself inseparably to the ...cause of God among men—he abides for...ever.

Overcome Evil with Good.

If the doctrine of forgiving your enemies ...was preached as often as it ought to be, it ...would be preached much oftner than it ...now is. It ought to be in the liturgy and ...ought to be made a part of every Sunday ...morning's and every Sunday evening's ...service. It is astonishing how wide the ...range is of revengefulness. I used to ...think, before I knew much of life, judging ...from my impression of boys and young ...men that had not much to do with each ...other, that vengeance was not very ...common; but I have come to think differ...ently since I have had seen more of life, ...and see what hatreds are bred out of ...friendships, how men come to work inten...tionally and unintentionally against each ...other, how they seek to spoil each other, ...and how they try to avenge each other, ...and how they try to avenge wrongs done ...to them, watching and waiting for their ...victims, saying, "He served me a mean ...trick; but never mind, I shall have a ...chance by-and-by;" and then, when he is ...in trouble taking advantage of his misfor...tune to pay him off. A Christian man, ...under such circumstances, would say, ...When I was in trouble he tripped me; ...now I am going right out to hold him up, ...and I am going to show him the differ...ence between being a Christian and not ...being a Christian;" but these men say, ...He tripped me, and I am going to ...walk till he gets to the edge of the preci...pice, and then I will trip him; and then ...scores will be quit, and we will rub out ...the slate." Men lay up a wrong done to ...them, and cherish it, and as embers are ...raked up at night, rake it up, and then ...uncover it that it may burn the next day, ...and rake it up again, and uncover it again, ...and so keep it alive, and nourish it, till an ...opportunity comes for taking revenge and ...so wipe it out. This is as common in ...business as in anywhere else except in ...polite life, where abound little spites, and ...cutting remarks, and innendoes, and ...scandal-bearings, and all manner of car...rying and feeding. Life is full of these ...things. They are so small that it would ...seem as if they were too unimportant to be ...wicked; and yet, because they are so ...small and unimportant they are often all ...the more wicked. When a man sacrifices ...his conscience for nothing, he is frequently ...more culpable than if he sacrificed it for ...some great things; as, for instance, for ...something on which the foundation of his ...household, his character, or his estate ...rested. There is provocation for a man to ...lift himself up and take revenge under ...such circumstances; but where one, ...unprovoked, and because he has ...a relish for it, does spiteful things, ...and is perpetually looking on the unlove...ly side of human nature, and gives vent ...to ten thousand unamiable tendencies, ...there is no excuse nor palliation for him, ...and he is more wicked than the man who, ...being subjected to great wrongs, seeks to ...avenge those wrongs. And how persons ...professing to be Christians can live in the ...state that some do in this regard, from ...week to week and from month to month, ...and call upon the name of God in the ...household, and sit at the Lord's table in ...the sanctuary, and partake of the body ...and blood of the great Sufferer, without ...being rebuked by their conscience, I can...not imagine. One would think, by the ...casuistry that is employed in this matter, ...that the peculiar temptation of society was ...too easy forgiving. I have heard it argued ...at our prayer-meetings and conference-...meetings, in sober discussion, that it is ...not our duty to forgive till there is ...evidence of repentance and reformation. One would suppose that ...it was necessary to build a barrier against ...the tendency of men to forgive too readily. ...As if there was any danger in that direc...tion! As if it was needful to argue that ...side at all! The great temptation, the ...universal fault of men, in this matter, is ...to seek revenge, to do wrong as the requital ...of wrong; to give how for blow; to meet ...reviling with reviling. I think there is no ...need of your going into a discussion, and ...arguing as though you were too prone to ...forgive. I think you might forgive for a ...thousand years, and not go wrong twice. ...The guard and watch needs to be on the ...other side.

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Real Lace Handkerchiefs,
Imitation Lace Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Men's Fine Hem'd Handkerchiefs,
Real Lace Collars, Cluny Lace Collars,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Belt Clasps, Silk Belting,
Fancy Combs, Fancy Satchels,
Bonnet Velvets, Plumes,
Sash Ribbons, Head Nets,

And a general assortment of FANCY ARTICLES for the Holidays.

☞ WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

THE GROVER & BAKER

Has stood the Test on every conceivable kind of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at

no9 NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

ALLEGHENY SAVINGS BANK

ALLEGHENY, PA.

ORGANIZED IN 1845.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Deposits received and interest allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount days MONDAY and THURSDAY.

DIRECTORS.

G. Wettach, J. T. Stockdale,
A. Arkley, Frank Tiernan,
Alexander Moore, D. McKnight,
JAMES S. GRAHAM, Pres't.
JOHN W. RIDDLE, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,

COR. OF WOOD AND FIFTH STS.,

Capital - - $500,000.

Discounts Daily at 11 A. M.

OFFICERS:

A. PATTERSON, JOSEPH H. HILL,
President. Cashier.
JOSEPH C. CURRY, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

ALFRED PATTERSON, WILLIAM REED,
WM. H. BROWN, WILLIAM DOUGLASS,
WM. S. HAVEN,
JAS. McCANDLESS, of McCandless, Jamison & Co.
CHAS. LOCKHART, of Lockhart & Frew.
JNO. MELLON, of Kirkpatrick & Mellon.
ALLEN KIRKPATRICK, of Kirkpatrick, Herron & Co. no2 Jaw3m

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Cor. of Wood St., and Virgin Alley.

United States Depository.

WILLIAM E. SCHMERTZ,
President.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON,
Cashier.
C. H. SEIBERT,
Assistant Cashier.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited.

☞ Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents. no30-ym

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,

Owing to alterations in progress at their late office, have RENTED the Rooms lately occupied by the Fourth National Bank,

NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE ST REET,

NEW YORK,

Interest allowed on Deposits. no15

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA. (late Pittsburgh Trust Company) is now fully organized, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of "THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., to remit money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1859, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we feel that we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same Officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN, JOHN H. SAMPLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS, FRANCIS G. BALDWIN,
THOS. BLYMYER, JAMES PARK, Jr.,
THOS. WHITMAN, JOHN WILSON,
WM. K. NIMICK.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, Pa., from January 1st to December 31st, 1866, inclusive. Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th section of an act of Assembly, entitled "An act relating to Insurance Companies," approved April 24, 1856.

1st. Capital stock paid in.....$ 100,000 00

2d. Assets—U. S. 7 30's.....$75,000 00
U. S. 5 20's.....5,000 00
Bank stock.....1,700 00
Bank stock.....1,200 00
Bills Receivable 21,200 38
Book Accounts 1,440 10
Office Furniture 10—$ 110,857 48

3d. Amount of premiums received from January 1st to December 31st, 1866, inclusive, viz:.....$ 52,054 17

4th. Amount of Interest (net).....$ 7,485 59

5th. Paid since January 1st, 1866, as follows, viz:
Fire Marine and Inland
Losses.....$32,416 26
Returned premiums 1,304 41
Commission on premiums, 6,501 31
Government Tax & Stamps, 329 32
Re-Insurance 2,000 00
Salaries to all and all other expenses.....5,395 53—$ 47,715 64

6th. Amount of outstanding risks December 31st, 1866.....$1,555,764 94

7th. Amount of all debts and liabilities December 31st, 1866 (including Capital Stock) not exceeding $5,500 00

JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

E. S. WINSTON, President.

ASSETS OVER

$17,500,000,

AND

EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

Annual Dividends Available Immediately,

TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR REDUCE THE PREMIUM AT THE OPTION OF THE ASSURED.

Policy holders and other persons interested in the success of this LIFE Institution are invited to call on the undersigned, Agent of the Company, who will cheerfully give them full information as to the merits and practical working of the Company.

GEO. M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent

no24 NO. 37 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. KIMICK, PRESIDENT.
WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.
Capt. GEO. NEELD, GENERAL AGENT.

Office, No. 84 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks & home institutions, managed by directors who are well known to the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS.

Alexander Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr.,
James M Ailey, Andrew Ackley,
Alexander Speer, David M. Long,
Jos. H. Thomas, John R. McClure,
Charles J. Clarke, James P. Mann,
William Shillito, Alex. M. Fullerton,
Phillip Reymer. Joseph Kirkpatrick,

WM. P. HERBERT Secretary.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets. nov

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, stores and other buildings. Furniture Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

WM. PHILLIPS, SAML P. SHRIVER
JOHN WATT, JAS. L. RHODES,
JOHN PARKE, WM. WANKIE,
FRANK S. RUSSELL, JAS. HANSON LOYD,
J. F. KIRKPATRICK, JAS. HANSON LOYD,
Capt. JAMES MILLER, CHAS. ARBUCKLE,
SONTAGS, SCARFS, &c.
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. P. GARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAS GORDON, General Agent.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Marks and Water streets, second floor.

WM. KAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage by fire in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, the Lakes and Bayous and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

WM. KA

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

Annual Meeting of the Contributors—Condition of the Institution—The New Extension of the Building—The Third Ward Wospital—A State Asylum for Incurables Recommended—Election of Officers, etc.

The annual meeting of the contributors to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane was held yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the institution, at Dixmont, this county. The number of contributors present was quite large.

The meeting was called to order at two o'clock, when, on motion of William A. Herron, Esq., the Vice President was called to the chair, and John A. Harper, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The annual report of the Board of Managers was then submitted by John Harper, Esq., which is as follows:

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: Gentlemen—In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, I beg leave to present the Annual Report of the proceedings of the Institution during the past year, referring for particular details to the several accompanying Reports of the Superintendent of the Insane at Dixmont, the Curator of the Medical Building, the Treasurer, the Steward, the Architect, and also that of the Committee on a benevolent trust confided to the corporation.

The Western Pennsylvania Hospital was organized nearly twenty years ago, and each annual report emanated from the pen of Thomas Bakewell, the President of the Institution, who ended his earthly labors in March last, honored and venerated for those moral and intellectual qualities which make up the philanthropist and true gentleman.

Suitable aid to the death of Mr. Bakewell another vacancy was made by the resignation of Honorable William F. Johnston, one of the Vice Presidents, who during his connection with the institution was a faithful and efficient manager.

By the will of Thomas Bakewell, after deducting $220 collateral inheritance tax, the Hospital received $1,780 which was specially invested by the Treasurer.

There was also paid within the year to the Treasurer $2,000 out of the residuary estate of the late Charles Brewer, and the further sum of $10,000 to the institution as Trustee of the "Brewer Fuel Fund," thus increasing this valuable bequeathment to $20,000; the interest of which, under the will of the philanthropic decedent, is to be expended annually in procuring and distributing fuel for the destitute and worthy poor of Pittsburgh and vicinity. Great praise is due to William Holmes, Esq., executor of Mr. Brewer, for many acts of kindness so as to effect a result so beneficient to humanity.

The Treasurer also acknowledges $117 75 from S. Cuthbert, Esq., executor of Robert and Nancy Burnside, the residue under their will; and $214 4 other individual donations, the principal portion of which was donated by William S. Haven, Esq., added to former subscriptions, has made up the sum of $1,000, to constitute him a Life Manager.

The executive for the past year, of the Treasurer, Mr. John A. Harper, have been carefully examined and reported on by the Finance Committee, from whose report herewith transmitted it will appear that—

The balance on hand January 16, 1866 was ... $23,163 63
State Appropriations received: ... 15,000 00
Toward salaries of officers and insurance, ... 15,014 00
Toward work on Western Extension ... 5,000 00
Dixmont, and loss in keeping public patients &c ... 58,893 75
Individual benefactions to Amusement Fund, ... 267 30
Individual benefactions and bonds, for Chapel ... 3,118 48
Received from pay patients ... 2,289 89
Sum as per balance to be annually made by Steward ... 1,000 00
Interest received on Hospital Buildings, recovered through legal proceedings ... 1,253 70
Interest received ... 265 18
Amount paid by Executors of Charles Brewer to be invested in trust for "Brewer Fuel Fund," &c. ... 10,000 00
... $146,879 31

TO THE FISCAL YEAR.

of Hospital, Sal.	$ 4 928 27
" capital property at Dixmont ...	111 25
" amounts ...	94,352 74
Sum remanded patients ...	1 400 00
Paid out of Amusement Fund ...	453 50
Money borrowed in 1866, paid ...	5,000 00
Individual benefactions specially invested in bonds ...	1,780 00
Bills receivable, being part or individual donations ...	800 00
Bills receivable, Frank Road, bond, notes for coin filed cash ...	250 00
Sums cash in the Brewer Fuel Fund, paid over to committee for investment ...	10,000 00
Balance in Treasury ...	20,911 75
...	$146,879 31

The sum of $6,789 71 is due from the authorities having charge of the Penitentiary, for clothing patients, which will be available towards meeting the debts of the Institution, there being a considerable amount of Warrants upon the treasury unpaid, which have not yet been presented by the holders.

Notwithstanding the great cost of all the necessaries of life, which the return of peace to the country has not yet abated, the Hospital, with the aid of your annual appropriation of $15,000, has been able to pass the year without indebtedness in excess of assets. This appropriation will be needed so long as high prices obtain, and under the present law the annual income is limited by law to $2 50 per week. The trustees of the Hospital at Harrisburg, having found it necessary, have increased the charge of patients committed by court or the county authorities to $3 50 per week, and for those sent by townships to $5 00 per week. The same reasons for advancing the rates for public patients exist here as there, and it is recommended that a supplement to our charter be passed authorizing the same rates to be charged from and after the first of January next. The Sinking Fund, a portion of the annual appropriation, and paying the number of expense weekly property belonging, is reserved to the number of patients in the hospital as a basis of calculation, it has been decided by the court paid $5 00, and those by Directors of the Poor paid $8 00 per week, the revenue from the number would be increased annually $4,000, and the latter $1 921—to either, $5,380. This advance would enable the Institution to meet expenses with an appropriation correspondingly less. The suggestion is made to your Honorable Bodies, because duty requires that the facts should be submitted for your consideration.

By reference to the report of the Superintendent, I find that at the commencement of 1866 there were 204 patients in the hospital at Dixmont; 328 patients have been admitted since, making the total of 839 under treatment during the year; of these 123 have been discharged or died, leaving 716 in the hospital on the 1st of January. Of those discharged 59 were restored, 26 much improved, and 39 improved; and 39 died. The deaths in the hospital during the past year exceed those of any previous year. The location of the building is airy and healthful, the internal arrangements are good, the attendance faultless, the cleanliness and food excellent, the medical superintendence skilful and unwearied, yet the rate of mortality doubtless had cause. It may have been in some degree owing to the enfeebled condition of the hospital, and which will be obviated for some time to come by the occupancy of the new western extension. For the early establishment of the Reed was seriously ill; and a valuable female attendant, Miss Hill, died in the prime of her usefulness. For further facts and particulars in regard to the hospital and its statistics, refer to Dr. Reed's report.

The total number of insane patients under treatment during the past year was 1,055.

The old belief of the incurability of insanity as well as the more reprehensible opinion that this terrible affliction was a special visitation by the wrath of the Almighty for sin are passing away under the light of medical and psychological science. Insanity is now regarded as a disease, which, if brought within the sphere of medical treatment in its earlier stages, unless some organ or function is permanently disabled, is as easily curable as any other form of malady. Hospitals for the insane claim the aid and fostering care of the State, and are the noblest evidence of the growth of civilization. Indeed the State may, with laudable pride, point to these institutions founded by her beneficence as her brightest jewels in her auspices, as jewels worthy of the highest earthly claims.

The fine domain at Dixmont on the Ohio river, was purchased by private benefactions, but the buildings were erected by appropriations of the Commonwealth. The good to be effected by a Hospital at Dixmont throughout the future will ever reflect undying honor upon the enlightened philanthropy of Pennsylvania.

Owing to legislation, which, without your relief must be submitted to, there is a continual influx into the Hospital of those criminals or undesirable patients, who are indifference is baneful upon curative patients; but these unfortunate persons are especially subjects of the State's care and protection. These are the Hopelessly Incurable, the Idiots and Insane criminals. Sensitive persons have a natural dread in sending a dear relative or friend to a hospital where the depressing influence and associations of the class referred to are supposed to exist. Insanity is a dream whose phantoms are terrible enough, without the presence of real visible forms, often more fearful than the creations of the "mind diseased." The gloomy seclusion of the hospital is to cure, and every impediment to speedy restoration should be removed. To effect an object so important to humanity, I would respectfully suggest to your Honorable Bodies the propriety of establishing a State Asylum for Incurables, in which under separate treatment, might be kept those criminals, if need hardly repeat that the present association in the same wards of the poor insane, of virtuous education and sentiments, with patients of immoral and criminal thoughts and actions, is most deleterious, and it is a great wrong to suffer its continuance. In recommending an asylum for the purpose suggested, I claim your attention to a few more thoughts: The difference between a hospital and asylum is not strictly observed in the practice of several of our public institutions. A hospital implies a curative establishment. By an Asylum is meant a custodial institution, where the infirm and helpless may find shelter and protection. That the percentage of insanity shall be reduced, is one of the expectations of an improved, and improving science in that direction, and humanity demands that those unfortunates who are beyond the reach of recovery should be abundantly provided for in suitable buildings, where their presence and influences may not protract the recovery, of in any wise embarrass the necessities of those who are curable. If about seventy per cent. of recent cases of insanity now recover, with the comparatively limited appliances which surround them, is it not reasonable to hope that with increased opportunities and accomodations, at least a larger number would be restored to the blessings of sanity and home?

Among the poor belonging to this State are hundreds of insane persons who have no adequate means of recovery, and many, perhaps, who would not, under any circumstances, get well; but those who might be restored should, at least, have a trial at it. Many of the insane for whom there is no hope should have the fairer and country wards which an Asylum for Incurables, under the fostering care of the Commonwealth, can alone furnish. This asylum might be erected near the centre of the State, where water, fuel and provisions are abundant and the facilities of travel easy. Even should your Honorable Bodies not deem it expedient to establish an Asylum for Incurables, it will become necessary, at the earliest moment, to erect an additional wing to the hospital at Dixmont, to the East of the building, according to the general plan approved by the Governor, so as to meet the great and growing demand upon the Institution for accommodation for the unfortunate class of your fellow-citizens. And as it would require time to prepare the ground for it, it should be commenced forthwith. To carry on the work speedily, an appropriation will be required this session, for the purpose of excavating the foundation and erecting the cellar walls.

The new extension to the West completes the wings on that end of the building, and the front is 208 feet to the frontage of the hospital; but as the extension laps 28 feet on the former built part, it is really 236 feet front, making the present building 508 feet front; the whole being three stories in height, and portions four stories high. When the Eastern extension of 208 feet shall be built the original plan will be completed, and the hospital will have a frontage of 704 feet, and will be a most imposing structure, with surroundings calculated to soothe by rural quietude, and charm by the beauty of scenery rarely paralleled. The new extension is now under roof and boarding and lathing and plastering, which will be commenced as soon as the weather is suitable. The whole work is of good and durable material, and constructed to the satisfaction of J. W. Kerr, Esq., the architect. While attention was commenced in July 1864, but owing to material difficulties the Work on the extension was not completed until the summer following; and it is hoped to erect the remaining function with before the winter set in, when the work had to be suspended until last spring.

As soon as the season allowed, the contractors went on speedily as possible with their engagements, under the constant inspection of the building committee and architect. The same vigilance will be given to the work until it is ready for occupancy.

The supply of water has been interrupted at various times during the year by defects in the main pipe leading from the river to the Reservoir, and by defects also in the Reservoir itself. Many lengths of pipe had to be removed and better substituted, and joints repaired, involving much labor and expense. Late in the year the Reservoir was found in so bad a condition as to be unsafe for the winter. At considerable expense it was relined with brick and cemented, but still it is unsatisfactory, and will before long have to be abandoned upon the construction of another upon a better foundation, where leakages will not flow towards the Hospital buildings, inviting and endangering the structure. These repairs on the mains and Reservoir amounted to $1,600, an unexpected item, and unprovided for by the State Appropriation. The Springs have proved of great value during the year, being at times the only source of supply for the great wants of the establishment.

The quarries on the farm continue to supply what is simply of a good quality of building stone, more than sufficient for all future wants. The adjoining farm affords good brick clay. The farming operations of the year have been more satisfactory than heretofore, furnishing an abundant supply of wholesome vegetables for the Hospital.

Back of the Hospital, the ground rises somewhat rapidly into a grand elevation. The spring head, to a considerable depth, is composed of debris from old slides. To protect the building from the encroachment of the hill, a strong wall should be built, but as funds are wanting for this purpose it has been postponed. A substantial brick sewer, however, has been constructed along a portion of the rear ground, to conduct the surface water into the main sewer. Although no appropriation was made for this, its absolute necessity constrained the Building Committee to divert a portion of the sum given for the extension to defray the expense, trusting to your approval and liberality in making up the deficiency thus created.

The Medical Hospital in the Ninth ward, under the charge of Dr. Cyrus B. King, has conducted in a manner satisfactory to our Board of Managers, as will be seen by facts and statistics, I refer you to the accompanying Report of the Curator.

A portion of the last year's appropriation applicable to the Western Extension of the Hospital is still undrawn from the State Treasury. It is believed there will be sufficient to complete the work. To furnish it when completed, the Board relies upon your liberality. Owing to the high price of materials and labor, the erection of a dwelling for the Superintendent has been prudently postponed. The $6,000 appropriated for that purpose still specially remains in the vault of the Bank of Pittsburgh, invested in United States Compound Interest notes.

The Board relies with confidence on the generous assistance of the Legislature in carrying on successfully the great benevolence that confided to them. We have but one purpose to accomplish, the cure of insanity, which, thanks to the noble efforts of Miss Dix, is no longer considered an inappropriate subject of State legislation and beneficence. On the contrary, the judgment of the legislator and the heart of the philanthropist co-operate by sympathy and effort in ameliorating the afflictions of the troubled and tempest tost mind, and furnishing the means of eradicating the worst form of human woe. Many have arrived whom the cruelly demands the tenderest care of the insane, and last Commonwealth is foremost in the ranks of civilization which proffers with magnanimity for this afflicted class of her citizens.

In closing this report, I must acknowledge the obligation of the Board to the Superintendent and Assistant Physician, as well as all the other officers and employees of the Hospital, for the success which has crowned the operations during the past year, and this opportunity is embraced to express a grateful acknowledgment.

JOHN GRAHAM, Vice President.

Pittsburgh, January, 1867.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENT, TREASURER AND FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The report of the Superintendent and physician, Dr. Joseph A. Reed, was next read, which proved the institution to be in a most satisfactory condition. The substance of the report is embraced in the manager's report. The reports of the treasurer, John A. Harper, Esq., of J. W. Kerr, architect, and of the Finance Committee were also read. An abstract of them is also embraced in the manager's report.

REPORT OF CURATOR OF WESTERN WARD HOSPITAL.

The report of Dr. Cyrus B. King, Curator of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, in the Ninth ward, this city, was next read.

In his report the Curator says:

Number of patients in hospital, Jan., 1866 ...	43
Admitted during the year ...	208
Died & got during the year ...	199
Died during the year ...	19
Remaining ...	49

Of those who died, nine were cases of consumption, and two were in a dying condition when admitted. The average number of patients in the hospital during the year was thirty-nine, and the largest number at any time was fifty-five, of the whole number, one hundred and thirty-seven were discharged cured; twenty-six relieved; six unrelieved, and nineteen died.

About six acres of our land was put under cultivation during the last summer, which, besides affording employment for the convalescents, yielded well. During the coming summer we expect to cultivate as much more land, which is hoped will supply us with all vegetables we need.

The alterations in the heating apparatus have proved satisfactory as far as completed; but unable to indge whether the amount of fuel consumed will be materially lessened or not.

The improvements and additions effected during the year should, I think, convince you of the necessity of a supply of water in our building. As our lamps in many cases have to be entrusted to the care of disabled men, we are in constant danger of fire from explosion or the want of proper care.

The health and comfort of the household has been good for the past year. Not a simple case of dysentery or diarrhoea originated in the house, and cholera was mercifully protected. That the percentage of insanity shall be reduced, is one of the expectations of an improved, and improving science in that direction, and humanity demands that those unfortunates who are beyond the reach of recovery should be abundantly provided for in suitable buildings, where their presence and influences may not protract the recovery, of in any wise embarrass the necessities of those who are curable. If about seventy per cent. of recent cases of insanity now recover, with the comparatively limited appliances which surround them, is it not reasonable to hope that with increased opportunities and accomodations, at least a larger number would be restored to the blessings of sanity and home?

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